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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 766)

Name of Candidate	AYUSHI.		
Medium Hindi/Eng.		Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Legislative Councils in states are expensive and otherwise superfluous legislative appendages. Examine the utility of legislative councils in this context. Also, comment on the procedural aspect of setting up and abolishing them.

राज्य विधान परिषदें महंगी और अनावश्यक विधायी उपांग हैं। इस संदर्भ में विधान परिषदों की उपयोगिता की जांच करें। इसके अतिरिक्त इनके सृजन व उत्सादन के प्रक्रियात्मक पहलुओं पर टिप्पणी करें।

Indian state has a bicameral setup at the centre where there is the directly elected LOK Sabha and permanently, indirectly elected Rajya Sabha.

At the state level, there is the directly elected legislative Assembly. However only few states like UP, Bihar, Maharashtra have a legislative council.

Procedure:

As per the constitution the state legislative ~~council~~ Assembly has to pass a resolution with special majority (>50% of total strength and >2/3 of present and voting) in order to establish or ~~dis~~ abolish a council.

For:

Leg Councils

- widen democratic space for debate
- allow contribution from eminent persons who are distant from rough and tumble of politics.

Against.

- The Rajya sabha represents federal bicameral component. It is representative of states. Leg Council have no such defined role.
- Major expenditure. For ex Raj told a Parliamentary Committee that expenditure on a Council would be about ₹ 100 crores.
- Leg Council is subordinate to Leg Assembly in all respects. Critic percieve it as a white elephant, a backdoor entry for those who could not get elected directly.
- In Tamil Nadu Council has become victim of party politics. Andhra Pradesh established a council in 1958, abolished in 1985 and established again in 2007. Hence Parliamentary Committee suggested a National Policy for Upper Houses.

In sum Councils might be useful for larger States.

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2. While some argue that Article 3 provides usurping powers to the center at the cost of states, according to others it enables the Parliament to maintain and preserve federalism as enshrined in the constitution. Discuss. Is it time to have a relook at Article 3 in the spirit of co-operative federalism?

जहाँ कुछ लोगों का तर्क है कि संविधान का अनुच्छेद 3 राज्यों की कीमत पर केंद्र को अनन्य शक्तियां प्रदान करता है, वहीं दूसरों के अनुसार, यह संविधान में निहित संघवाद को बनाए रखने तथा संरक्षित करने के लिए संसद को सक्षम बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या सहकारी-संघवाद की भावना के अनुरूप अनुच्छेद 3 पर पुनः विचार करने का समय आ गया है?

Article 3 in essence allows the Parliament to alter the boundaries, name etc of any State without it's consent.

Unlike in USA, where states are guaranteed territorial integrity, India is an 'indestructible union of destructible states'.

People have noted that in effect Article 3 leaves the states at the mercy of the Parliament and is violative of federal ethos.

However it does not because.

- Any such bill can only be introduced recommended after the President's recommendation.

- The President in turn has to seek the views of the state concerned. Though the views are not binding, consultation is a safeguard.
- Usually there is entrenched opposition against division from more numerous groups. Ex- if states had been given a veto, the division of Andhra could not have been effected.
- One aspect of federalism is to also grant backward sub-regions autonomy and statehood. Ex- Jharkhand, Uttarakhand.

Conclusion

Indian model of federalism is different from the 'coming together' model of USA federalism. Constitution makes it clear that we are a 'union of states'.

In any case in era of cooperative federalism state Parliament cannot ride roughshod over the will of the states.

Thus Article 3 and others allowing Parliament to change name boundaries etc of state with simple majority actually preserve federal balance.

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3. While the British Parliament is a sovereign legislature, the Parliaments of India and USA are non-sovereign legislatures. Explain. Also, compare the organisation and powers of the Indian Lok Sabha with the British House of Commons.

जहाँ ब्रिटिश संसद एक संप्रभु विधायिका है, वहीं भारत और अमरीका की संसदें गैर-संप्रभु विधायिकाएं हैं। स्पष्ट करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स और भारतीय लोक सभा के गठन की प्रक्रिया और शक्तियों की तुलना करें।

- In Britain, the doctrine of Parliamentary Sovereignty is practised. This implies that the wills of the Parliament are supreme and the Parliament is superior to the Courts. Thus the doctrine of Judicial Overview is absent from the British polity. Court cannot override Parliamentary legislation.

In India and USA, Judicial Review allows Courts to ~~strik~~ strike down legislation it finds violative of the Constitution.

Both British and Indian polities are Bicameral. The House of Lord is comparable with Rajya Sabha. The

House of Commons is comparable with Lok Sabha.

In India, Rajya Sabha ~~is~~ has equal powers and is subordinate to Lok Sabha only in financial matters (money bill, voting on the budget etc).

However in Britain, the House of Lords is only a dilatory House. It can only delay legislation by the directly elected House of Commons but nothing more.

This difference is explained by the fact that India is a federal polity and the Rajya Sabha is representative of the states.

Britain is a unitary polity with unwritten constitution. Thus the powers of House of Lords are very diluted vis-a-vis the Rajya Sabha.

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4. While Fundamental Rights are crucial to the survival of a vibrant democracy, Fundamental Duties are equally important. While enumerating the Fundamental Duties, discuss the statement.

जहाँ एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र के अस्तित्व के लिए मौलिक अधिकार अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं, वहीं मौलिक कर्तव्य भी समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। मौलिक कर्तव्यों को चिन्हित करते हुए प्रस्तुत कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Fundamental Duties were introduced through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act based on the Swaran Singh Committee Report.

Article 51A of the Constitution enumerates following duties:-

- abiding by the constitution
- cherish values of the freedom movement
- protect unity and integrity of the country.
- render national service.
- abjure violence and protect public property.
- cherish rich heritage of our composite culture.
- promote scientific thinking
- protect and promote wildlife, forest, lakes

In 2002, a new fundamental Duty of ensuring education for 6-14 year old was added through an amendment.

Gandhiji had for long emphasized that there can be no rights without duties.

Even the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Right's Article 29 acknowledges that we all have certain duties.

Verma Committee had noted that Fundamental duties are merely codification of Indian way of life.

The Supreme Court in Ram Prasad V UP noted that these duties are meant to remind us of the tasks of an ideal citizen.

In the recent Jat agitation, we saw much damage to public property and violence. Demanding rights while violating basic duties of a citizen is unethical and unacceptable.

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5. Several constitutional experts have found the process of appointment and removal of governor to be against the very grain of democratic traditions and constitutional propriety. Do you think that this process warrants a fresh look in context of recent controversies surrounding the post?

कई संवैधानिक विशेषज्ञों ने राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति व इसे हटाने की प्रक्रिया को लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं की मूलभावना और संवैधानिक मर्यादा के विरुद्ध पाया है। इस पद मे जुड़े हाल के विवादों को देखते हुए क्या आप इस प्रक्रिया की समीक्षा की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हैं?

Article 154 vests Governor with executive power of State

He is 'friend, philosopher, guide' of State government and 'eyes and ears' of the centre.

Issues:

As eminent Jurist Soli Sorabjee noted, no constitutional office has been abused like that of the Governor.

① Political The office has become parking lot for aged politicians and bureaucrats who further the agenda of central government.

② Political appointments lead to abuse of wide discretionary powers afforded to Governor under Article 163(2). History of abuse of Article 356 is a case in point.

③ In the BP Singhal case Supreme Court noted that while Governors have no security of tenure, their removal cannot be arbitrary. However as late as 2014 there were bulk removals and transfers.

Punchhi Commission notes insecurity of tenure compromises ability to act impartially.

④ Appointment of unworthy individuals.

Indeed there is urgent need for re-look. Parties must begin by adopting Sarkaria Commission guidelines for appointment. These were also endorsed by the Court in Rameshwar Prasad case.

Person should be

- detached
- not from the state
- eminent in some walk of life.
- not active in politics in recent years.

In addition, consultation with state govt during appointment and removal should be done.

Also, the Punchhi Commission suggested:-

- ban on appointments after demitting office
- process of impeachment for Governor along the lines of the President
- Narrow interpretation of Article 163 by governors

These steps could do much to restore dignity.

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6. Repeated violations of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) have raised questions on its effectiveness. In this light, discuss the idea of making MCC a part of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951.

आदर्श आचार संहिता (एम.सी.सी.) के बार-बार होने वाले उल्लंघन ने इसकी प्रभावशीलता पर प्रश्न खड़े किये हैं। इस आलोक में, आदर्श आचार संहिता को लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 का हिस्सा बनाने के विचार पर चर्चा करें।

- The Model Code of Conduct is set of guidelines consensually adopted by political parties and enforced by the Election Commission. It is meant to ensure free and fair elections and has no statutory backing. It is thus also like a moral 'code', whereby parties promise to refrain from malpractices like distributing liquor for votes.

For:

- upcoming assembly elections in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, the Commission has seized massive amounts of cash and liquor. Without legal backing it cannot enforce fully.
- Statutory backing would ensure the guilty are punished.

Against.

- Parts of the model code of conduct like on promoting enimity are covered under Representation of People's Act. Thus code is not purely voluntary.
- Cases could be dragged to court and higher courts and remain pending for years.
- The statutory code would inevitably infringe upon the powers of the Election commission.
  Given the commission's stellar record, such interference seems unwarranted.
- In India, there is already problem of multiplicity of legislations.
- The Conduct MCOC. is in force for a few days merely. Statutory backing to code cannot radically reform our election system.
  The deeper malaise of opaque party funding and lack of internal democracy in parties needs to be targetted before anything else.

Thus despite the fact that a Parliamentary Committee had recommended statutory status in 2013, there does not seem to be a strong case for the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The government cannot condition receipt of public benefits on waiver of fundamental rights. Discuss this statement in context of the recent issues raised in the Aadhaar petitions.

सरकार, जनता के समक्ष कल्याणकारी लाभों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, मौलिक अधिकारों के परित्याग की शर्त नहीं रख सकती। हाल ही में आधार कार्ड से सम्बंधित याचिका में उठाए गए मुद्दों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

Recently the Parliament enacted the The Aadhar (Targetted Delivery of financial Subsidies, Benefits and Other Services) Act.

Positive features:

1) giving statutory backing to Aadhar cards is a laudable step in itself.

2) Section 29 of the Act safeguards the privacy of individuals in strong terms However Section 33 allows exceptions in the name of 'national interest'.

3) Language of consent in the Act. Thus people will be informed about the purpose and other features of the card at the time of enrollment.

4) undeniable potential to efficiently deliver subsidies and eliminate ghost beneficiaries etc.

Issues.

1) Section 7 of the Act makes it compulsory to ~~enable~~ have the card if one has to avail of government subsidies. This is despite Supreme Court rulings to the contrary.

2) Question of Privacy remains a matter of litigation.

3) Section 57 allows even private bodies to require Aadhar as a prerequisite for survey.

4) The act doesn't explicitly prevent linking of data across platforms and 'profiling of individuals'.

5) No explicit provision to regulate which biometric data can be collected. Even ~~biom~~ intimate info like DNA can thus be collected.

6) The Act allows only the UIDAI to approach the court in cases of ~~confl~~ complaints. There is a clear conflict of interest here.

7) Unclear how one can withdraw their name from the Central Identities Data Repository.

8) In a govt-led survey in Andhra Pradesh last year 48% of the respondents were unable to collect ration either because fingerprint or Aadhar no. did not match. The Yashwant Sinha Parliamentary Committee also noted that hard labour impacts fingerprints.

With adequate privacy safeguards and effective last mile delivery, Act could be a win-win.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Though the institutions protecting human rights and rights of the vulnerable sections are meant to act as watchdogs, they are treated as subordinate departments with scant regard for their autonomy or statutory character. Discuss the issues which these institutions are facing related to appointment, structure and functioning.

यद्यपि मानवाधिकारों और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने वाले संस्थानों से इन अधिकारों के प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है, लेकिन इन विभागों की स्वायत्तता या वैधानिक चरित्र के प्रति महज औपचारिक सम्मान प्रदर्शित करते हुए अधीनस्थ विभागों जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। इन संस्थाओं द्वारा नियुक्ति, गठन और कामकाज से संबंधित सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

In India, we have a multiplicity of bodies which are meant to safeguard the interests of the vulnerable sections. These are the National Commission Human Rights (NHRC), National Commission for Minorities (NCM) National commission for Women (NCW) and so on.

Appointments

- In the case of NHRC, it is a broad based panel which makes the appointments. Hence this, alongwith clear judicial majority in the structure of body are laudable. The appointments have not been politically motivated.
- However in the case of the NCW, for example, appointments have not always

been apolitical and fair.

Structure.

- The NHRC has it's own secretariat which has enabled it to act effectively.
- The NCW has been complaining for long that it lacks teeth to implement it's decisions.

Functions:

- NHRC has done a laudable job of spreading awareness about human rights. It has also forged effective links with civil society.
  However NHRC has limited powers with respect to the armed forces.
- The recommendations of bodies like the NCW are not binding though they carry moral weight.
  A long pending demand of NCW to criminalise marital rape has been brushed aside by governments for a while now.
- Similarly governments regularly overlook the recommendations of the National and State Commissions for backward classes.
- Due to politicized appointments, spineless leaders have failed to carve a niche in the manner the Election Commission did under Mr. Sheshadri.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Equality of seats among states in Rajya Sabha could not be adopted after independence because of the circumstances prevailing at that time. However, there is a need to take a fresh look at this. Evaluate.

स्वतंत्रता पश्चात् राज्यसभा में राज्यों के बीच सीटों की समानता की संकल्पना तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों के कारण नहीं अपनाई जा सकी। हालांकि इस पर नए सिरे से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मूल्यांकन करें।

Rajya Sabha represents component of federal Bicameralism in our polity. Currently the division of seats in the Rajya Sabha is based on population size. Thus while States like UP have some 80 seats, States like Arunachal have only 1 seat.

There is a case to reset this arrangement

- undue penalization for the smaller states and states with smaller population size.
- The Rajya Sabha represents the states. It is only fair that all states have an equal voice.

The Principle of one person one vote is already embodied at the level of Lok Sabha.

- During the Constituent Assembly debates KT Shah and recently, eminent

intellectuals like Kuldip Nayyar have pleaded for parity in this respect.

- There is something regressive about punishing states who managed to control population size with a smaller voice.
- There is a clear divide whereby states in North India have failed at population management and South India has done much better. Skewed seat allotment across the two regions could fuel narrow regionalism.
- Even the Punchhi Commission on Centre State relations recommended parity for states in this respect.

Thus while Indian model of asymmetric federalism has many positive features, the skewed seat division in Rajya Sabha demands urgent relook.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. It is contended that the implementation of One-Rank-One-Pension (OROP) for the armed forces would create a severe strain on government finances. Explain the principles underlying the OROP and arguments that have been cited in its support as well as opposition.

यह दृढ़तापूर्वक कहा जा रहा है कि सशस्त्र बलों के लिए वन रैंक-वन पेंशन (ओ.आर.ओ.पी.) का कार्यन्वयन सरकार के वित्त पर एक गंभीर दबाव उत्पन्न करेगा। ओ.आर.ओ.पी. के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांतों तथा इसके समर्थन एवं विपक्ष में दिए गए तर्कों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

One Rank One Pension for the armed forces implies the following :-

1) It ~~seem~~ demands that people who retire from the same rank should get the same pension irrespective of when they might have retired.
Thus a colonel retiring in 1945 or in 2015 should get the same pension.
This demand seems very fair.

2) Military personnel retire at an early age of 35. Thus their civilian counterparts go on to work till 60. The military personnel has more likelihood of retiring with a lower salary base and pension.

3) Moral obligation and question of morale of the forces.

challenges:

1) Perhaps the most daunting challenge is that of the ~~fi~~ financial bill of the OROP.
There is also a fear that others like paramilitary and state police would also place similar demands.
The cost would clearly be unsustainable then.

2) legal challenge - One who served as a Colonel for 5 years and other who served for 20 years cannot get the same pension.
Different terms of service are part of the job.

3) Administrative challenge - the records of pension are manual. It would be a challenge to go back ~~to~~ till 1940s and rework pensions etc.

Thus OROP continues to be thorny issue despite overwhelming public support.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Article 311 of the Constitution has been a matter of much debate. Arguments range from its retention in its present form, or even strengthening it, to its total deletion. Comment.

संविधान का अनुच्छेद 311 बहस का महत्वपूर्ण विषय रहा है। इस विमर्श में इसे वर्तमान रूप में ही बनाए रखने, अधिक सशक्त करने से लेकर इसके विलोपन तक के मुद्दे शामिल हैं टिप्पणी करें।

Article 310 of the Constitution provides that a civil servant shall serve as per the pleasure of the President or Governor. However Article 310 is hemmed in by Article 311 which among other things provides the bureaucrat with the right to be heard.

Article 311 basically:-

- provides a modicum of security of tenure
- safeguards against arbitrary removal.

It seems reasonable that the bureaucracy which is prone to undue influence from political class is provided these securities. It was hoped this will guarantee impartiality of action.

However, over the years the Article 311 has become a handy tool for ~~bur~~ corrupt bureaucrats to avoid penalisation.

This view was endorsed by the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC). It noted that Article 311 had led to complex, winding legal challenges and shielded the corrupt from swift action.

Even the Hota Committee noted that certain amendments are due. This will ensure that the corrupt don't have an convenient escape. Also public trust would be cemented as they will perceive that the guilty are not let off.

There is a need for a balance in Article 311, between independence of bureaucrats and curbing malaise of corruption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While Public Interest Litigations have provided access to justice for the poor and the marginalized sections of the society but many vested interests have also misused it. In this context, examine the utility of PILs as a tool of social justice.

यद्यपि जन हित याचिकाओं ने समाज के निर्धन एवं अधिकार विहीन वर्गों को न्याय तक पहुंच प्रदान किया है, लेकिन कुछ निहित स्वार्थों के कारण इसका दुरुपयोग भी हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक न्याय के साधन के रूप में जन हित याचिकाओं की उपयोगिता का परिक्षण करें।

The Public Interest Litigations (PILs) are a major judicial innovation in India. In the Hussainar Khatoon case, the Court addressed plight of undertrials. In the Sunil Batra v Delhi case, Court accepted plea on a piece of paper.

Basically in PILs, the rule of Locus Standi (only aggrieved can complain) is relaxed.

The Judiciary has proactively used the PILs to expand the ambit of rights available to the common man.

Some landmarks decisions are associated with PILs. It was a PIL which led to unearthing of

the 2g scam. Again in 2014 a PIL following a CAG report led to landmark decisions on coal scam.

Last year, the landmark Shreya Singhal Judgement upholding free speech in cyber realm was based on a PIL.

However, there has been abuse of PILs too. Thus it was branded as 'Private Interest Litigation'. Individuals have resorted to PILs for self-aggrandisement.

Frivolous PILs have lead to a backlog.

Increasingly PILs draw attention to the inadequacies of the legislature and Executive. Critics argue such PILs often lead to undesirable phenomenon of 'Judicial over reach' and 'Judicial legislation'.

Nonetheless, PILs remain a big friends of the poor, illiterate and disempowered who have lost a voice of their own.

They are also remain a major tool to seek accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What do you understand by alternate dispute redressal mechanism? Discuss the various tools of ADR. In light of the problems faced by the Indian judiciary enumerate the advantages of Lok Adalats.

वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण तंत्र से आप क्या समझते हैं? वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण तंत्र (ए.डी.आर.) के विभिन्न साधनों पर चर्चा करें। भारतीय न्यायपालिका के समक्ष पेश आ रही समस्याओं के आलोक में लोक अदालतों के लाभों का वर्णन करें।

Alternate Dispute Redressal means resolution of disputes without a trial. ADR constitutes mechanisms like arbitration, conciliation, mediation and so on.

ADR is known to time-saving, cost-effective. It is also a ~~neeg~~ need, given the massive pendancy in our Courts.

ADR adopts a non-adversarial role and doesn't lead to bitterness.

Recently, the Parliament enacted the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015. It has introduced time bound disposal of cases and will align India with global arbitration standards. The amended act does much to popularize ADR and make India an investor friendly

destination.

Lok Adalats suffer from lack of acceptance among the public. There is awareness deficit regarding it's benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Bringing political parties under the ambit of RTI will not only usher accountability and transparency in governance but will also be a major step towards electoral reforms. Discuss.

राजनीतिक दलों को सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम (आर.टी.आई.) के दायरे में लाने से न केवल पारदर्शी एवं उत्तरदायी शासन की शुरुआत होगी बल्कि यह चुनाव संबंधी सुधारों की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम होगा। चर्चा करें।

The Chief Information Commission (CIC) implements the Right to Information Act, 2005.

In 2013 the CIC had held six national parties to be 'public authorities' under the RTI Act as:-

1) They execute functions which are public in nature.

2) They draw tax exemptions, free air time on AIR, doordarshan and rent free land etc from public money

Parties across the spectrum

Bringing political parties within the ambit of RTI would lead to reform in

① Lack of Internal Democracy - Parties

are run as personal fiefdoms. There is 'dynasty' and 'supremo culture'.

2) Financing - associated with the problem of black money and crony capitalism.

Parties have openly defied the mandates of the CIC.

- This also underscores the fact that CIC is bereft of tools to enforce it's decisions.
- Such open defiance by parties bodes ill for our democracy.

Their reluctance to come under RTI Act remains unexplained. Concerns regarding party strategy, distribution of tickets etc can be safeguarded through exceptions and exemptions.

- Political parties are the engines of representative democracy.

Bringing of ~~R~~ parties under RTI would be the most pathbreaking electoral reform in recent history.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. A generational shift in railway operations is required. In light of this, discuss the need for an independent tariff and safety regulatory authority of India.

रेलवे के संचालन में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। इस तथ्य के प्रकाश में, भारत के लिए एक स्वतंत्र प्रशुल्क टैरिफ एवं सुरक्षा नियामक प्राधिकरण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा करें।

The urgent need for an independent Railway Tariff and Safety Regulatory Authority can be explained as follows:-

① The authority would de-link fares from populist pressures.

Till now, Railway Board has been responsible for setting prices. The Board is susceptible to political pressure. commercially unviable tariffs have led to crippled infrastructure, congestion and poor safety and hygiene in our railways.

Also, cross subsidization of passenger tariff with freight tariff has harmed industry and is environmentally damaging.

② The authority would seek compensation from the government if it's tariff

rates etc are overlooked. This is essential for financial health of railways.

(3) The authority would ~~acts~~ ensure fair play for private investors. It is thus essential to attract fresh investments and create a level playing field.

(4) Finally the Authority would set ~~norm~~ norms regarding hygine, safety etc and generally enforce standards of service delivery.

Railways has been the biggest casualty of populism. It is time to undo the damage.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It has been argued that the 'First past the post' system fails to represent the will of the majority and encourages vote-bank politics. In this context, examine whether India should adopt Proportional Representation System to reform our electoral process.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि 'फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट' प्रणाली बहुमत की इच्छा का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के स्थान पर वोट बैंक की राजनीति को प्रोत्साहित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, इस बात का परिक्षण करें कि क्या भारत को अपनी चुनावी प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने हेतु आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली अपनाना चाहिए?

The First Past The Post System was adopted because it was relatively inexpensive, not complex and suitable for our ~~ing~~ country as a strong government was required to tide over the many challenges of partition and nation building.

However, FPTP often fails to reflect the the voice of the people. For example in 2009 the Indian National Congress managed 262 seats with only ~~34~~ 37% of the votes.

Similarly in 2014 the BJP managed ~~37% of the seats~~ 282 seats with merely 31% of the votes.

These trends clearly indicate fragmented nature of voter base.

Thus FPTP privileges the larger party with more seats and penalizes smaller parties.

However this failure of FPTP does not make a case for Proportional Representation.

Traditionally Proportional Representation is known to generate a proliferation of political parties. This is any way happening in India as is evident from the rise of regional parties. FPTP thus has produced the kind of diversity outcomes which are generally seen in Proportional Representation.

Also it is known that proportional Representation encourages divisiveness and identification with narrow identities and interests.

Finally taking into account the complexity and expensive nature of Proportional Representation, it does not seem appropriate for India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Independence of judiciary and separation of powers, both are part of the basic structure of the constitution. In this context, discuss the recent Supreme Court judgment on the constitutional validity of the National Judicial Appointments Commission.

न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता एवं शक्तियों का विभाजन, दोनों संविधान के मूल ढांचे का हिस्सा हैं। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग (एन.जे.ए.सी.)की संवैधानिक वैधता पर दिए गए निर्णय पर चर्चा करें।

French political philosopher Montesquieu laid down the doctrine of 'Separation of Powers'. It demands separation of powers and internal checks and balances between three organs of the State - legislative, executive and Judiciary.

The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act provided for the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC). The NJAC was supposed to supersede the Collegium System for appointments and transfers in Higher Judiciary.

The Basic Structure Doctrine espoused in the Keshavananda Bharti Case (1973) had identified separation of powers as a ~~bas~~ basic feature of our Constitution

Against this background, the Court held the NJAC to be unconstitutional and void. This was primarily because the NJAC, owing to its composition lacked clear judicial primacy and there was a chance that it might come under the control of the Executive

Given the fact that it is the Central and state governments which are litigants in most cases before the court, the need for impartial and independent appointments, based on merit alone is clear.

Court recognized the danger that a corrupt quid pro quo could between sly-seeking judges and political class could emerge.

The court's decision also recognizes it's responsibility to a of Judiciary to act as a check on the Executive and legislature

It bolstered the already bright perception of Judiciary in the eyes of the people.

However the agenda remains unfinished as the opaque ~~ch~~ Collegium System with no constitutional sanction is in dire need of reform.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. AMRUT gives state governments the flexibility in designing schemes and eases central monitoring. Explain. How far can it recast the urban landscape of India?

अमृत (AMRUT) राज्य सरकारों को योजनाओं के प्रारूप निर्धारण के सन्दर्भ में लचीलापन प्रदान करता है तथा केंद्र द्वारा की जाने वाली मॉनीटरिंग को आसान बनाता है | वर्णन करें। भारत के शहरी परिदृश्य को यह किस हद तक पुनर्निर्मित कर सकता है?

The AMRUT mission is meant to revive urban infrastructure. It is meant to transform the transport infrastructure and the like in urban India.

The recent chennai flood underscores the need of the AMRUT to facilitate planned urban growth.

Along with the Smart Cities and Digital India mission, it is a step towards revitalisation of urban India.

In keeping with the idea of cooperative federalism AMRUT allows states flexibility in planning and implementing. This is only given since the one

size fits all model is unsuitable for diverse regional needs.

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19. There has been a tendency to resolve specialized cases faster through the means of Tribunals. In light of this, discuss the issue of increasing "tribunalisation" of courts in India.

न्यायाधिकरण जैसे साधनों के माध्यम से विशेष मामलों को तेजी से हल करने की प्रवृत्ति देखी जा रही है। इसके सन्दर्भ में, भारत में न्यायालयों को न्यायाधिकरणीकृत करने की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के मुद्दे पर चर्चा करें।

In 2014 the Court struck down the National Tax Tribunal for encroaching upon powers of the Higher Judiciary.

The Court has recognized that the Parliament is entitled to establish Tribunals under Article 323A and 323B of the Constitution. However, the central issue has been that packing these tribunals with bureaucrats undermines judicial supremacy and the independence of Judiciary.

The court noted that it cannot be argued that matters like taxation don't require contemplation on any substantial question of law. For ex. taxation ~~would~~ might need deliberation on

the Undivided Hindu Family law.

In the Chandra Kumar and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) cases court laid down clear guidelines for Tribunals. It held that persons in Tribunals replacing the Court should be as competent as the Judges.

A Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy Research Report has identified as many as 29 Tribunals.
Given their reach, it is important that the Court's guidelines are adhered.
For Justice from an incompetent and unjust trial is only injustice.
The Parliament must ensure that questions requiring deliberation from trained judicial minds are treated so.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. While the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments provided for representation to women in local governance, much work remains to be done to ensure their true participation, given their present socio-economic conditions. Comment.

यद्यपि 73वें और 74वें संविधान संशोधन ने महिलाओं को स्थानीय शासन में प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किया है, लेकिन उनकी वर्तमान सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए, महिलाओं की वास्तविक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बहुत कुछ किया जाना शेष है। टिप्पणी करें।

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act gave Constitutional space to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and made India a multi-layer federation.

The act mandates 33% reservation for women in all layers of PRIs.

Impact:

1) myth that women are disinterested or incapable of serious political engagement busted.
2) regressive practices like accompanied mobility for women challenged.
3) often a web of discrimination, across caste, gender, class operates in rural hinterland. All these false premises of submission challenged
4) enhanced self-esteem for women.

Benefits

1) more willingness to send girls to school.
2) elected women Representatives raise women-centric issues like water, firewood, domestic violence.
3) In states like UP and Bihar, marked improvement in demographic indicators.
Forex - Bihar hiked reservation for women to 50% in 2006.
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) fell from 64 to 43 b/w 2002 to 2012.
4) better awareness in women folk regarding rights.

Challenges:

1) women's participation dependent on family approval
2) problem of proxy-pradhans and empowerment only in name.
3) education and training deficit.
4) elite capture of PRIs.
5) violence which often scares away women
6) inadequate devolution of funds and functionaries leads to disappointment from women representatives who rise to power on much hope.

Both Gandhian ideal of Gram Swaraj and women empowerment remain work under progress.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 825)

Name of Candidate	AYUSHI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.		Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Soil management in Northeast India is critical for a viable agriculture economy. In this context, discuss the problems of soils in Northeast India. Suggest some steps that can be taken to counter this problem.

   पूर्वोत्तर भारत में व्यावहारिक रूप से लाभप्रद कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए मृदा प्रबंधन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, पूर्वोत्तर भारत में मृदा संबंधी समस्याओं की चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के हल हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदम सुझाइये।

The Green Revolution failed to make an impact in North East India but this aspect is now perceived as an advantage. North-east now has immense potential for organic farming, thanks to fertile soils, better ground water availability and less penetration of resource intensive farming.

Soil management is critical to agricultural productivity. Owing to hilly topography, soil in northeast region is vulnerable to soil erosion.

This topography also prevents percolation of ground water and. Around the Meghalaya Plateau Area, only bare rocky outcrops are found due to erosion. Region also prone to flooding. Practise only one crop followed by leaving land fallow also leads to soil erosion.

Jhumming or shifting cultivation exacerbates soil erosion and is a wasteful practise.

The soil is also deficient in certain nutrients like Potash.

In order to make North-east the next success story of Indian agriculture.

① revival of traditional practices like. countour ploughing, terrace farming and bamboo drip irrigation;

② Rain water harvesting to curb soil erosion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) two-crop farming cycle and measures to crop soil erosion

2. Examine the reasons for depleting groundwater levels and acute groundwater stress in some regions of India. What measures should be taken to check groundwater exploitation and ensure recharge of aquifers in water stressed areas?

भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में भूजल स्तर के घटने और भूजल पर अत्यधिक दबाव के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। भूजल के दोहन को कम करने तथा जल संकट ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में जलभृतों (जलभरों) का पुनर्भरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए?

India with world's 18% population but only 4% water resources is already a water stressed country and fast moving towards being water scarce.

Prime source of groundwater depletion has been agriculture which guzzles more than 80% of all water resources. 3rd Five Year Plan and 4th five year Plan onwards there has been stress on canal irrigation. Alongwith subsidies for ~~b~~ tubewells and electricity these policies promote inefficient use of water like flood irrigation.

Mega irrigation projects have run into delays, cost overruns and allegations of corruption - like the Kukadi Dam of Maharashtra begun in 1967.

Farming practices with little regard to agro-climatic conditions :- for example water guzzling sugarcane in Marathawada are another culprit.

Coal Fired power plants are another source.

Policy level stress has been on increasing access and supply while need of the hour is increasing raw water.

Measures :-

① Revival of traditional ponds and wells - as envisaged by Kakatiya Scheme in Telangana.

② Convergence with MGNREGA to build assets.

③ Mandating rooftop rainwater harvesting like Tamil Nadu has done

④ Promoting drip and sprinkler irrigation, dry farming, crops like Pulses

⑤ As rainfall pattern changes with longer dry spells, Watershed management

is imperative.

(6) Policy re-think on subsidies on tubewells.

(7) Polluter pay principle and use of recycled water in coolant plants.

(8) Increasing concretisation in urban areas which promotes water off needs to be curbed.

~~(9)~~ (9) agro-climatic type based farming pattern.

(10) Partnering with water management expert countries like Israel.

3. How does the plate tectonics theory help explain the formation of Himalayas and Deccan Traps?

प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार हिमालय और दक्कन ट्रैप्स के निर्माण की व्याख्या करता है ?

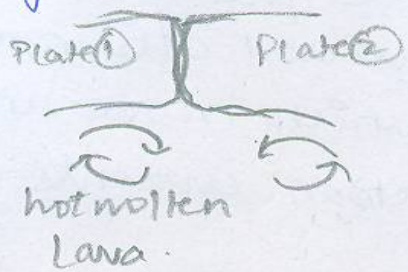
As per the plate tectonics theory the earth's surface is divided into massive lithospheric slabs which move under the force of convection currents of molten lava.

~~For~~ The Theory defines three types of plate interaction.

i) divergent boundary.
ii) convergent boundary
iii) transform boundary.

~~He~~ The Earth is divided into seven large and many smaller plates. Indian ocean plate, earlier part of Gondwana land ~~and~~ bumped & broke away and bumped into the Eurasian plate leading to

Convergent boundary action



Convergent Boundary action.

Phase①:
Interaction between oceanic plates of Eurasia and Indian plate - leading to formation of underwater ring of volcanoes. Evidence found in Dras region.

Phase 2.
Interaction between continental plate of Eurasia and oceanic plate of India leading to coastal volcanic mountains. Evidence found in Karakoram range.

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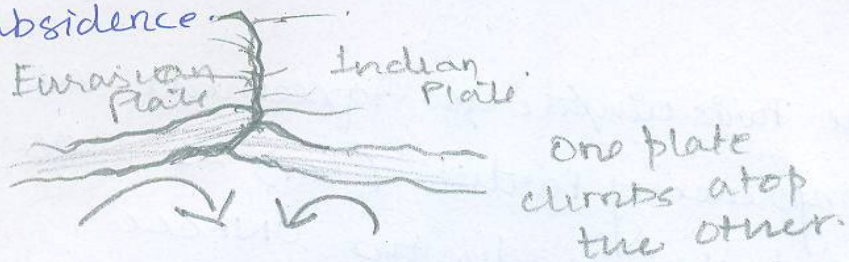
Phase 3.

Continental plate of Eurasia and India interact. Since the weight of two plates is equal there is no subsidence.



The northward movement of Indian plate continues and height of Himalayas continues to rise.

Deccan traps are massive volcanic province formed by deposition of basalt lava. The hot molten lava cooled down on earth's surface leading to formation of Deccan traps.

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4. Though the Paris Agreement reached at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference is being called as a historic turning point, it is also being criticized on many grounds. In this context, discuss the outcomes of the Paris Agreement.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन-2015 के दौरान संपन्न "पेरिस समझौते" को यद्यपि एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन माना जा रहा है तथापि कई आधारों पर इसकी आलोचना भी की जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में पेरिस समझौते के नतीजों (आउटकम) पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The 'Paris climate ~~cha~~ Agreement at Conference of Parties (COP) 21 was concluded under the UNFCCC framework.

1992 → 1997 → Cop at Cancun 2010.

1992:
UFCCC
Rio-De Janeiro
Common But Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR).

1997
Kyoto Protocol.
Binding emission cuts on Developed world
USA did not ratify.

Cop at Cancun 2010:
- Below 2°C rise in temp to be the goal.
Global climate fund established

Because of failure of Kyoto the Paris deal was based on

Internally Determined National Contributions (INDCs) - which are non-binding voluntary emission cuts.

for example India has agreed to cut emissions by 33-35% by 2030 over 2005 levels.

There are no penalties but only five year review mechanism by IPCC.

The principle of historical responsibility. (USA, Europe being responsible for more than 40% of emissions historically) has been sacrificed and the agreement only talks about differentiated responsibility.

No provision for small island states to seek compensation.

No clear mechanism to mobilize funds and technology.
The GCF, supposed to mobilise $100 billion every year has managed only $10 billion.
The IPCC has recognized that the current emission cuts cannot keep rise in temp below 2°C and thus principle of review and more ambitious targets is built into the agreement. The Paris agreement is only the first step.

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5. Inspite being one of the largest producer of fish, there is still considerable scope of improvement in the fishery sector. In light of the above statement, discuss the problems and prospects of Fishery industry in India with respect to both inland and marine fisheries.

मत्स्य के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक होने के बाद भी, मत्स्य-क्षेत्र में सुधार की अभी भी पर्याप्त संभावनाएँ हैं। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में भारत में अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री मत्स्यन दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त समस्याओं एवं संभावनाओं पर चर्चा करें।

Fisheries in India is witnessing annual growth of 7% and is a sunrise sector. We are already world's second largest producer after China.

Issues :-

i) quality of seed.
ii) quality of feed
iii) energy deficiency.
iv) lack of infrastructure leading to post-harvest losses.
v) water pollution
vi) faulty management practices - recently antibiotics detected in fish stock.
vii) climate change and migration

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viii). questions of sustainability with depleting fish stock and marine pollution.

ix) vast untapped potential in inland fisheries in areas like wetlands.

The government has recently begun revising the National Policy on Marine Fisheries. It should focus on:-

i) area specific and species specific management practices.

ii) agro-aqua farms, fishery estates, aqua shops, developing facilities for handling at harvest and post-harvest stage

iii) National Fisheries Development Board should ~~coo~~ coordinate with operatives in this sector.

iv) improving feed quality and other management practices.

Fisheries can be an important source of revenue and protein.

6. According to the Indian Fertiliser Scenario 2014, the use of urea in India has increased by more than 50 per cent since 2000. How does human intervention turn nitrogen from a nutrient to a pollutant? Discuss the impacts of nitrogen pollution on environment and human health. Also, explain how nitrogen pollution can be managed.

भारतीय उर्वरक परिदृश्य 2014 के अनुसार, भारत में यूरिया का उपयोग सन् 2000 के बाद 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गया है। मानवीय हस्तक्षेप किस प्रकार नाइट्रोजन को एक पोषक तत्व से प्रदूषक के रूप में परिवर्तित कर देता है? पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Urea is the main nitrogeneous fertiliser in the country. Eco survey notes that it comprises 70% of our fertiliser subsidy bill, pointing to it's massive use in the country.

Excess nitrogeneous fertilisers' usage changes soil texture and decreases it's fertility in the long run.

Run-off fertiliser pollutes water and causes eutrophication which disturbs entire marine ecosystem.

Ques 6 contd. VISION IAS™

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Bioaccumulation of nitrogen causes diseases like blue baby syndrome
It has also been associated with air pollution and respiratory diseases.
Managing the nitrogeneous fertilisers can be most effective in curbing pollution.
Government's recent move to popularize neem coated urea, which cannot be diverted to other industries and stays in the soil for longer is a welcom step.
Soil health card scheme shall promote judicious application of nitrogeneous fertilisers.
Cultivation of crops like pulses which fix atmospheric nitrogen can be another

step.

Steps to curb soil erosion and rainwater run off can control eutrophication.
Use of organic fertilisers can improve sustainability.

7. Coral reefs are the most biologically diverse and economically valuable ecosystems on earth. Elaborate. Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of coral reefs across the world. Also, list some measures that have been taken for their preservation.

प्रवाल भित्तियाँ पृथ्वी पर जैविक रूप से सर्वाधिक विविधतापूर्ण और आर्थिक रूप से मूल्यवान पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्व में प्रवाल भित्तियों की कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके संरक्षण हेतु किए गए कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Coral reefs consist of corals (polyps) and zooxanthellae (microscopic algae). It is a symbiotic relationship between the two.

Functions.

1) immense capacity to cycle nutrients
2) protection for shore line.
3) provide habitat for rich marine biodiversity.
4) provide substrate for mangroves
5) largest biogenic calcium producer

Causes for decline.

1) rising sea temperatures, corals being very susceptible to temp variance.

2) solar irradiance - in shallow colonies.

3) sudden exposure during low tides can induce coral bleaching

4) chemical contaminants like oil and metals.

5) pathogen induced bleaching.

It has been reduced into a bureaucratic exercise.

Also consultation with local population is not mandatory.

The industry perceives it primarily as a regulatory hurdle.

The 2013 Uttarakhand floods where massive dams were held responsible for disturbing the ecology ~~are~~ a ~~were~~ served as reminder of importance of EIA.

It must be made a consultative, participative process so that the final project is ~~owned~~ accepted by the community and environmental-social costs dont exceed environmental costs.

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8. Despite EIA being a useful policy tool for sustainable development, deficiencies in its design and implementation have prevented it from realising its potential. Discuss.

संधारणीय विकास के लिए एक उपयोगी नीतिगत उपकरण होने के बावजूद, पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ई.आई.ए.) की अभिकल्पना(डिजाइन) और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कमियों ने इसकी सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को साकारित होने से बाधित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Environmental Impact Assessment is process of evaluating likely environmental impacts of a project in order to assess it's economic, social and human health impact, both favourable and adverse.

In India EIA is mandated for certain projects through the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Currently, EIA is perceived unfavourably both by the industry and the civil society.

~~A~~ Common complain is that civil society is not integrated into EIA structure.

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9. Continental shelves are the seaward extension of the continent from shoreline and have enormous economic and strategic significance. Elaborate.

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट महाद्वीपों के तटरेखा से समुद्र की ओर विस्तृत हैं तथा इनका महत्त्वपूर्ण आर्थिक और सामरिक महत्व है। सविस्तार समझाइये।

Continental shelves have immense economic value:-

i) due to shallow depth there is penetration of sunlight. This creates rich marine biodiversity and assets like nutrient rich fishes, pearls etc.

ii) source of petroleum.

iii) source of minerals like phosphorus (found in Mexico bay) and calcium.

iv). gentle depth allow greater height of tides and port development. ex- in the case of London.

v) source of placer deposits like monazite along the coast of Kerala.

The eastern and north-eastern states continue to hold a lot of potential.

There is also a major export opportunity in countries like of Africa and Middle East.

Recent amendments to Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act will give a boost to the Industry.

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10. Give an account of the distribution of cement industry in India and the factors that affect its location. Also trace the growth of cement industry in India.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण और इसकी अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दें। साथ ही, भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग की वृद्धि की रूपरेखा भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cement industry in India is found in States like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.

Factors affecting location :-

1. availability of quality raw material like limestone.
2. cement is a heavy commodity and is also weight losing, so transport is a major factor.
3. it is capital intensive.
4. availability of power, fuel and market potential

Cement industry has seen a decent growth in the past.

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11. Inspite of being one of the most important agro based industry in the country, sugar industry in India suffers from multiple structural and functional problems. Examine.

देश में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कृषि उद्योगों में से एक होने के बाद भी, चीनी उद्योग भारत में विभिन्न संरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sugar industry is spread across states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

It is the source of direct and indirect employment for a large no. of people.

Problems.

① Sugarcane is a water intensive and water depleting crop ~~an~~. It creates problems of sustainability as is seen in the case of Marathawada.

② most of the crop is harvested around the same time which leads to wastage in the sugar mills.

(3) sugarcane is a weight losing crop so inadequate transport creates loss.

(4) produce from northern states suffers from low sucrose content.

(5) outdated machinery in the mills and inadequate utilisation of by-products like bagasse and molasses.

(6) Minimum support price – Mills are obligated to procure cane from farmers if approached. This incentivises production and leads to glut, over undercapacity in the mills.

(7) Sugar mills often fail to manage timely payments. as the rate determined by government is unaffordable for them. This

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has created massive arrears.

Recently government has introduced export-linked subsidy ~~mkt~~ for sugar mills which is a major reform. It will help ease the sugar glut, reduce arrear burden and ~~mill~~ since the transfer would be directly to farmers, it would be WTO compliant.

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12. How do physical environment and proximity to the market affect the location of fruit-farming in temperate regions.

भौतिक पर्यावरण और बाजार की निकटता शीतोष्ण कटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में फलों की खेती को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है?

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13. Vegetation in deserts and saline areas have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the environment. Explain.

मरुस्थलों और लवणीय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली वनस्पति में स्वयं को पर्यावरण के प्रति अनुकूलित करने की अत्यधिक विशेषीकृत युक्तियाँ होती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Following adaptations can be found in desert vegetation :-

1) Adaptation by xerophytes - like sunken stomata to minimise water loss and development of spines instead of leaves (as in cactus). They adapt through physical modification.

2). Phreatophytes - plants with long roots to allow moisture gathering from a larger area.

3) Behavioural adaptation like remaining dormant during dry season.

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4) plants store water in their stem.

5) spines and waxy coating to minimise water loss.

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14. Water should be treated as an economic commodity whose full costs must be recovered from users, so as to ensure efficiency in service provision. In this context, discuss the viability of PPP model of water supply and management in India. Also, highlight the challenges that can arise in implementing the same.

जल को एक ऐसी आर्थिक वस्तु माना जाना चाहिए जिसकी पूरी कीमत उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल की जानी अनिवार्य हो ताकि कुशलतापूर्वक सेवा प्रदान करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में जल आपूर्ति और प्रबंधन हेतु पी.पी.पी. मॉडल की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन चुनौतियों पर विशिष्ट रूप से प्रकाश डालिए जो इसके कार्यान्वयन के दौरान उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं?

World Bank has been advocating treating water as an economic commodity. The idea is to expand coverage, improve supplies and promote judicious use.

In India with the emphases on private investment in smart cities and AMRUT, the idea of PPP model for water is gaining traction.

Nagpur was one of the first municipalities to privatise water supply but the move has been criticised on grounds

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of corruption, no improvement in services and rising prices.

In Latur there was re-municipalisation of water in face of strong public criticism.

Water being a state subject, the move would require consent of state government.

Access to clean water is critical for health. Any move to control access might reverse the gains country has made in this area.

Globally, PPP model has failed to deliver results.

Instead we should learn from countries like Singapore which relies on water harvesting, water treatment, de-siltation etc to fulfill needs.

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Access to a water is a basic human right and privatisation ~~could~~ can make things worse.

The model should be piloted before being implemented on a large scale.

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15. The World Bank recently announced limiting the financing of coal-fired power plants in developing countries. In light of the above statement, explain the detrimental effects of coal-fired power plants on environment and human health. Also analyse the constraints in shifting from coal based power generation to renewable energy in India.

विश्व बैंक ने हाल ही में विकासशील देशों में कोयला संचालित विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्रों के वित्तपोषण को सीमित करने की घोषणा की है। उपर्युक्त कथन के प्रकाश में, कोयला संचालित विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्रों के पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले हानिकारक प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन से परिवर्तन कर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को अपनाने में आने वाले अवरोधों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Coal-fired power plants have a massive degrading impact on environment:-

① Air pollution and Global warming. CO_2, SO_2 NO_2 - responsible for acid rain, rising temperatures.

② fly ash- contaminates land and water. ~~Leo~~ metal contamination is considered carcinogenic.

③ Particulate matter- cause of respiratory diseases.

④ Toxic smog during cold season.

⑤ Coolant plants are water guzzling.

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(6) Coalfired plants in the country are inefficient, use poor quality coal, worsening pollution.

(7) mitigation is expensive and regulations in the country are lax.

Constraints.

1) Coal fired power plants - still cheaper than renewable energy. Will continue to figure in development needs of developing world.

2). grid connectivity and distribution.

3). Renewable energy sources like solar and wind are not reliable and supply can be disrupted.

4) Investment intensive

5) Technological deficit.

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16. The recent warming of Indian Ocean not only has environmental but also severe economic consequences. Elaborate. Also, suggest mitigation and adaptation measures to counter the same.

हाल ही के हिन्द महासागर तापन के न केवल पर्यावरणीय बल्कि गंभीर आर्थिक परिणाम भी हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, इसको रोकने के लिए प्रशमन और अनुकूलन उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Warming of Indian ocean has enormous economic sequences like:-

1) warming would led to inundation of coastlines and salt water intrusion.
India, with a 7500 km long coastline is specially vulnerable. Port cities like Mumbai are threatened.
Small island states like face prospect of complete submergence.

2) warmer surface water could lead to increased frequency of tropical cyclones.

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3) Disruption in marine ecosystems. like northward migration of species and coral bleaching. Fisheries, food security etc stand threatened.

Rising temperatures are directly linked to increased CO_2 content and global warming.

Adaptation and mitigation would require CO_2 emi and other GHG emission cuts, preventing encroachment along the coast lines, promoting salt water resistant crop varities.

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17. Despite the enormous demand of electronics, the manufacturing of electronic goods has not been a feature of the Indian industry. Enumerate the reasons for the same. Suggest measures which are required to achieve the target of Net Zero Import by 2020.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की भारी मांग के बावजूद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण भारतीय उद्योग का वैशिष्ट्य नहीं है। इसके कारणों को उल्लिखित करें। ऐसे उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो 2020 तक शुद्ध रूप से शून्य आयात का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु वांछित हैं।

Electronic goods manufacturing has stagnated because of:-

1) Research and development deficiency. Cutting edge technology is the single most important factor which is lacking in the country.

2) high international competition and low returns during initial years.

Measures.

- Make in India Initiative.
- Recently government established a Electronics Development Fund (EDF) - a step in the right direction.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Temperate grasslands are called 'Granaries of the world'. Elucidate. How have the farming practices adopted in these regions impacted the environment?

शीतोष्ण घास के मैदानों को 'विश्व के अन्न भंडार' कहा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन क्षेत्रों में अपनायी गई कृषि प्रथाओं ने पर्यावरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Tropical regions are not only the most resource rich but also one of the most underdeveloped regions of the world. What are the factors responsible for this? How have some of the tropical countries turned their natural limitations to their advantage? Illustrate.

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्र न केवल सर्वाधिक संसाधन संपन्न हैं वरन् विश्व के सर्वाधिक अविकसित क्षेत्रों में से भी एक हैं। इसके लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? कुछ उष्णकटिबंधीय देशों ने अपनी प्राकृतिक रूकावटों (बाधाओं) को स्वयं हेतु लाभप्रद स्थितियों में किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tropical Regions are those which lie between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn and near the equator.

Round the year sun shine, abundant rainfall, rich forest resources have failed to bring prosperity to tropical countries.

Historically, the impact of colonialism has thwarted development in such countries.

Even post-independence, many countries, for example in Africa continued to be a single commodity export based economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus these countries suffer from the paradox of plenty.

Countries in South-east Asia have managed to turn around their economies by exploiting tourism potential.

Thus they leveraged the relatively low levels of industrialisation and traditional societal structure to attract tourists.

Similarly the small island states have used their strategic potential by renting / leasing ports to attract income.

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20. Agroforestry is seen as a solution to meet the challenges of food, nutrition, energy, employment and environment security. Elucidate.

कृषि-वानिकी को भोजन, पोषण, ऊर्जा, रोजगार और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों के समाधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Agroforestry is a land use practise whereby woody perennials like trees and shrubs are grown alongwith crops.

Benefits are many namely:

i) risk reduction in case of draught, pest attack.

ii) access to timber, fruits, medicinal products. Fruits fetch better prices and improve nutritional security.

iii) Trees bind the soil better, improve carbon content of the soil and improve water retention capacity of the soil.
Use of trees as shelter belts can reduce wind induced erosion.

iv) round the year income.

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Challenges.

i). reluctance among farmers due to no returns during first few years.

ii) more careful supervision required during sapling stage.

NABARD led wadi (orchard) programme in tribal areas of Bundelkhand has been a major success.

It has promoted income from large tracts of land previously considered barren and useless.

It has improved income security, curbed soil erosion and curbed distress migration in the area.